Financing Renewable Energy Projects



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Facilitates the Federal Government's implementation of sound, cost-effective energy management & investment practices to enhance the nation's energy security & environmental stewardship

Outline and Introduction



- Drivers to Develop Renewable Energy
- Available Financing Mechanisms
- ESPC Program
- Questions

Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct)



- Federal renewable energy *use* goals:
 - 3% of electric energy by FY2007
 - 5% of electric energy by FY2010
 - 7.5% of electric energy by FY2013 and beyond
 - Double credit if produced on federal or Indian land and *used* by federal agency
- Renewable energy is *electric energy* from:
 - Solar
 - Wind
 - **Biomass**
 - Ocean

- Geothermal
- MSW
- "New" Hydroelectric Generation

Other Requirements



- National Defense Authorization Act 07-08 (10 USC 2911)
 - At least 25% of the energy consumed at DoD facilities should come from renewable resources by 2025
 - DOD installations should produce or procure electric energy from RE sources when it is consistent with the energy performance plans and goals of the Department
- Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007
 - Section 523: Requires 30% of hot water to be met with solar energy in new/renovated buildings

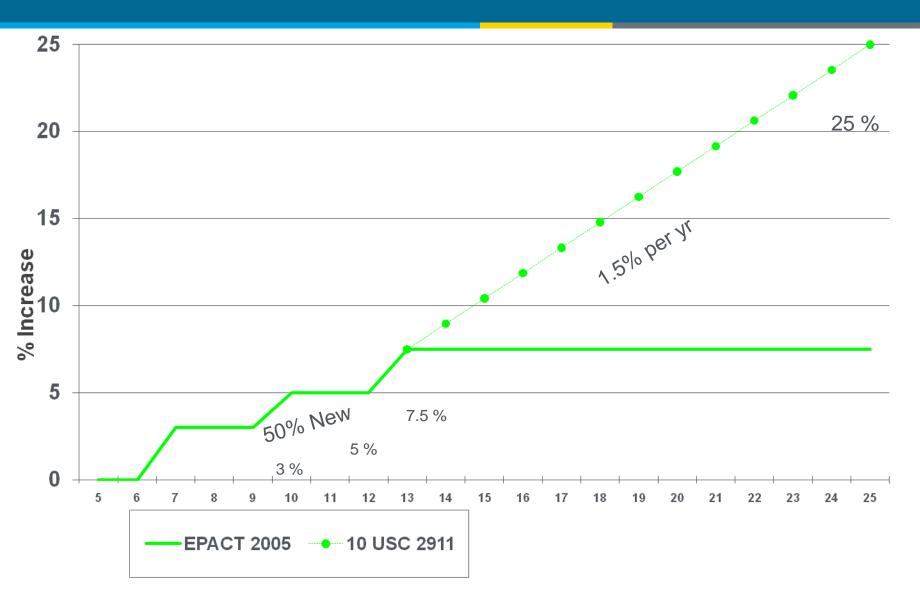
Other Drivers



- DOE Guidance
- Agency Individual Renewable Energy Goals
- Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan
- Important tool to achieve GHG reductions
- 100% Reduction of Fossil Fuel use in New/Renovated Federal Buildings by 2030 (EISA '07 provision)

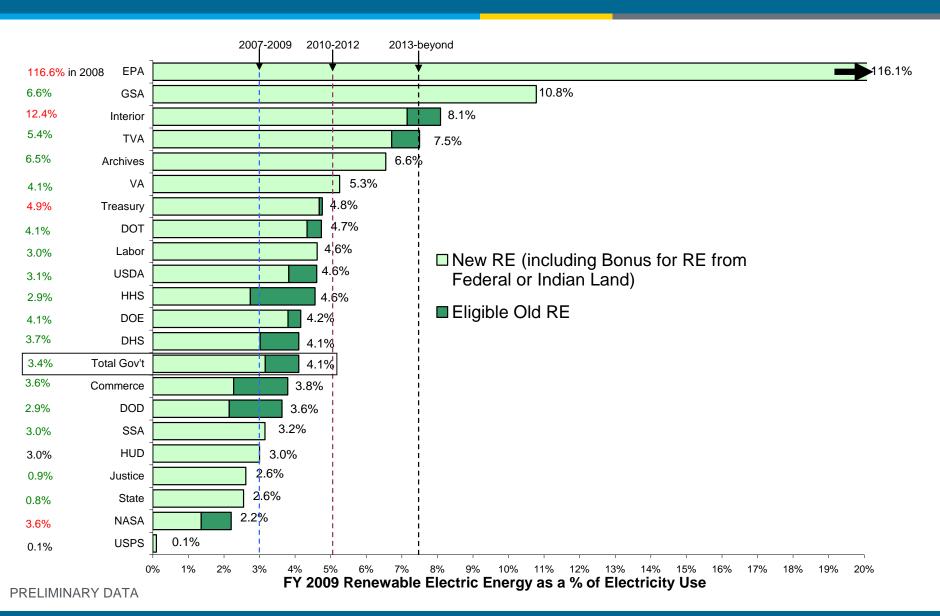
DOD Renewable Power Goal





Where we are now





Renewable Guidance



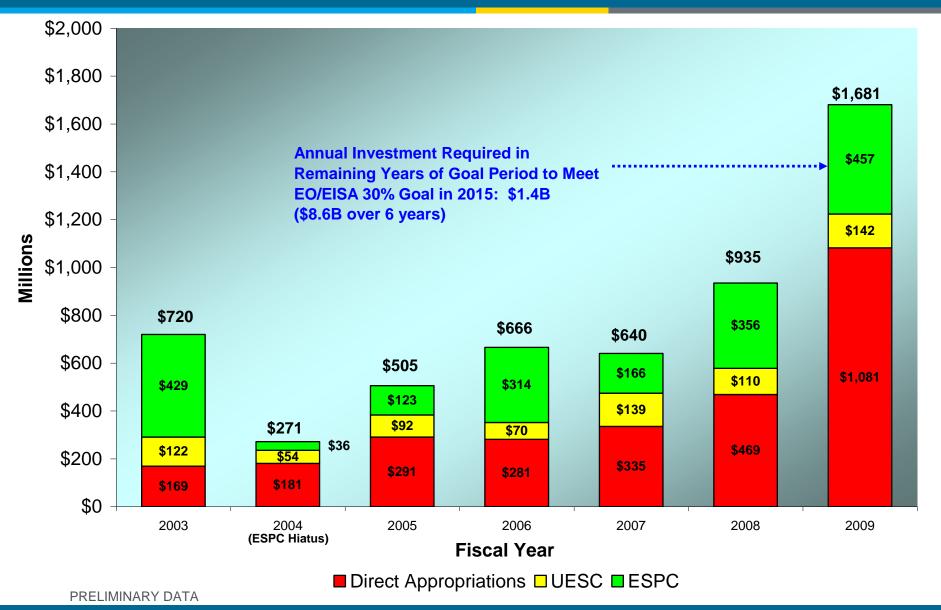
FEMP Renewable Guidance:

http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/pdfs/epact05_fedrenewenergyguid.pdf

- Section 4 describes when RE can be used for EE goals and the phase out of using REC purchases to meet EE goals
- "Used" Renewable energy certificates (RECs) must be retained for project to count towards RE goal
- •If RECs are sold, then replacement RECs may be purchased
 - "REC swap" allowed at agency level
 - Calculated automatically by FEMP if an agency reports enough RECs to "swap" for RE projects that did not retain RECs

Federal Facilities: Investment in Energy **Efficiency Projects**





Alternative Finance Mechanisms



- Energy Savings Performance Contract (ESPC)
- Utility Energy Service Contract (UESC)
- Rebates & Incentives
- Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)
- Enhanced Use Lease (EUL)
- Appropriated Dollars (can be used in conjunction with ESPCs)

ESPC Authority



Authorities:

- National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 USC 8287), Title VIII Shared Energy Savings (1986)
- Energy Policy Act (EPACT), Public Law 102-486 (1992)
- DoD Authorization Act FY05, Public Law 108-375 (2004)
- Energy Policy Act of 2005
- Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (H.R. 6 ENR) permanent reauthorization (Sec. 514)

Precedents:

- 1st federal projects in mid-'90s
- 262 projects awarded & \$2.3 Billion in investment value

ESPC



- Who can use it
 - All Federal Agencies
- How it Works
 - Contract between federal agency & energy service company (ESCO)
 - ESCO finances a project guarantying a specified level of cost savings
 - FEMP can assist with screening ESPC projects for renewable energy opportunities
 - Typically bundle RE with EE, although stand-alone RE projects do occur
 - Agency pays ESCO over the term of the contract at a rate which cannot exceed the related savings

ESPC Development Timeline



- Contact an FFS
 - Preliminary Assessment (PA)
 - ESCO Selection
 - Investment Grade Audit (IGA)
 - Final Proposal (FP)
 - Task order Award (TO)
 - Construction & Acceptance
 - Performance Period

ESPC Renewable Project Pros/Cons



Pros

- Well established project implementation process
- 25 year contract length fits well with higher renewable energy paybacks
- O&M can be included as part of contract
- Excess electricity/thermal energy sale allowed (EISA provision)
- ESPCs can incorporate tax incentives
 - ESCO/financier must own equipment for tax incentive eligibility

Cons

- Complex contracting vehicle, with lengthy development timeline
- Lack of familiarity with ESPC contract among Contracting Officers
- Long term contract requires life of contract focus

Renewable ESPC Example



USCG Baltimore, Maryland Landfill Gas



- Boiler Conversion to landfill gas Cogeneration Plant
 - 4 MW Electricity
 - 8,000 lb/hr Steam
- 15 year contract length
- Project Investment: \$15.0 million
- Annual Savings: \$2.5 million
- Offsets 18,000,000 kWh/yr and 71,000 decatherms/yr of Natural Gas
- Operational: April 2009

Renewable ESPC Example



National Renewable Energy Laboratory 29 BBtu Biomass Thermal Plant

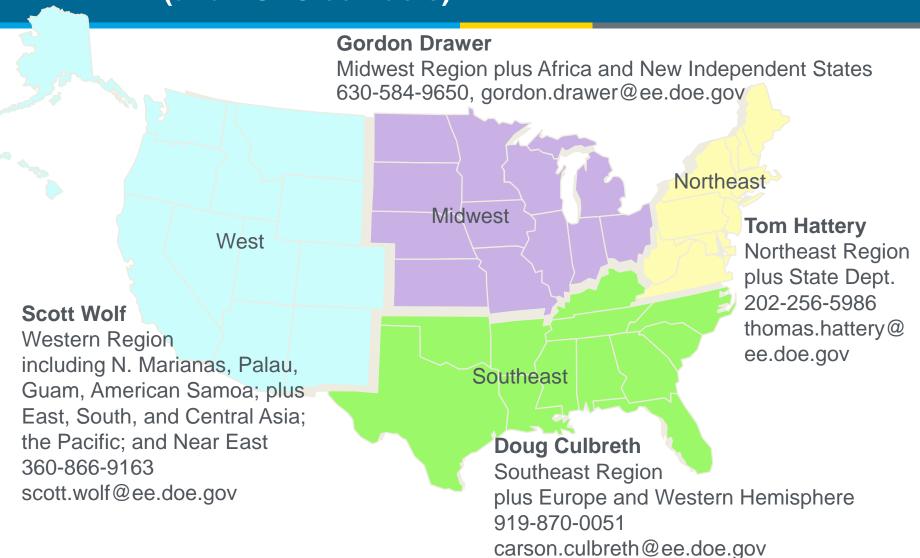
- Financed, owned, and maintained by Ameresco
- NREL is repaying Ameresco with proceeds from natural gas utility cost savings
- Fuel: Wood waste and forest thinnings from Colorado's Front Range
- 41 BBtu total natural gas savings
- GHG Emissions Reduction: 4.8 million pounds of CO₂/year
- Operational: November 2008



FEMP Federal Financing Specialists (FFS's) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (and ESPC contacts)



Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy



www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/financing/espcs_financingspecialists.html

Questions?



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